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firmly believe in the historical Jesus. The testimony of Josephus is given considerable weight, and the testimony of Roman writers and of Jewish tradition is also estimated. Criticizing the position of his opponents, he finds no evidence for the existence of a pre-Christian Jesus; nor does he think that the Christian doctrine of the redeemer is essentially dependent upon the figure of a dying and rising Savior in ethnic nature cults. The mythological elements which his opponents find so abundantly in the Gospels are also set aside; and the fact of Jesus as a historical character, whose career is, in the main, depicted accurately in the Gospels, the author believes to be established beyond question.

The International Critical Commentary.

"Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, Jonah." By Hinckley G. Mitchell, D.D., John Merlin Powis Smith, Ph.D., and Julius A. Bewer, Ph.D. New York: Scribner, 1912. \$3.00.

The series of which this volume forms a unit has done good service in standardizing the point of view and results of modern scientific Bible-study. The volumes already published have justified the judgment of those who projected the enterprise. The leading scholars of the English-speaking world have collaborated in the production of a commentary which is abreast of modern biblical science. As promised by the general editors, each number is interdenominational and interconfessional, and free from polemical and ecclesiastical bias.

The present volume completes that portion of the *International Critical Commentary* which was to have been the work of the late President Harper. The twelve minor prophets were assigned to President Harper; and his work on "Amos and Hosea" stands as a unit in the series. The treatment of the ten remaining prophets has been divided among several writers. In this book, the commentary on Haggai and Zechariah is by Dr. Mitchell, of Tufts College; that on Malachi is by Dr. Smith, of the University of Chicago; and the treatment of Jonah is by Dr. Bewer, of Union Theological Seminary. The general plan of discussion employed in the earlier volumes is followed out; and the book maintains the high level of scholarship marked by its predecessors in the *International* series.

From the Nile to Nebo. A Discussion of the Problem and the Route of the Exodus. By Franklin E. Hoskins, D.D., Syria Mission, Beirut, Syria. Philadelphia: Sunday School Times Co., 1912. \$3.00.

The author is among those who are persuaded that modern Bible-study revolves around the subject of which his book treats. He admits

that the Hexateuch was compiled from a number of documents; and he says that "even the ordinary reader must in these days know something about P, J, E, D" (pp. 214, 215). His own interest in critical scholarship seems to be confined to insistence that the Hebrew word usually translated "thousands" ought in most cases to be rendered "family," which would reduce the supposed number of Israelites in the Exodus from three millions to "about one hundred thousand," and thus make the biblical history more credible (chap. 14).

While few scientific scholars will be out of sympathy with efforts to minimize the number of Israelites involved in the Exodus, few will regard this volume as a real contribution to the problem. Dr. Hoskins has given us a book of travel which is of considerable interest. His eighty-five illustrations are made from photographs taken all the way from Egypt, through the southern part of the Sinai peninsula, and up into Moab. The book will be useful in connection with such a work as G. A. Smith's *Historical Geography of the Holy Land*.

The Name of God in the Pentateuch. A Study Introductory and Explanatory—of Exodus VI. vv. i *et seq.* By Dr. A. Troelstra. Translated from the Dutch by Edmund McClure, M.A. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1912. 2s.

The author describes his task as a re-examination of the "base" of biblical criticism. The base in question he takes to be the distribution of the names of God in the Pentateuchal documents. It is true that modern criticism began with Pentateuchal analysis; but this is a historical fact merely. Criticism, with equal propriety, might have set out in view of a comparison between the accounts of the Israelite conquest of Canaan as found in Joshua and Judges respectively; or from the standpoint of a comparative examination of Deuteronomy and the literary prophets; or from a dozen other points of departure. The center of critical interest in Old Testament study has now passed out of the Pentateuch. The leading scholars of today do not have the rigid ideas about the distribution of the names "Yahweh" and "Elohim" that formerly prevailed in critical quarters. So that this book, considered as an examination of the "base" of biblical criticism, is largely aside from the main question.

Socialism from the Christian Standpoint. By Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J. New York: Macmillan, 1912. Pp. 389. \$1.50.

The position which Father Vaughan takes is that of absolute opposition to socialism. He finds only two physicians who claim to have a radical cure for the diseases of society: "The